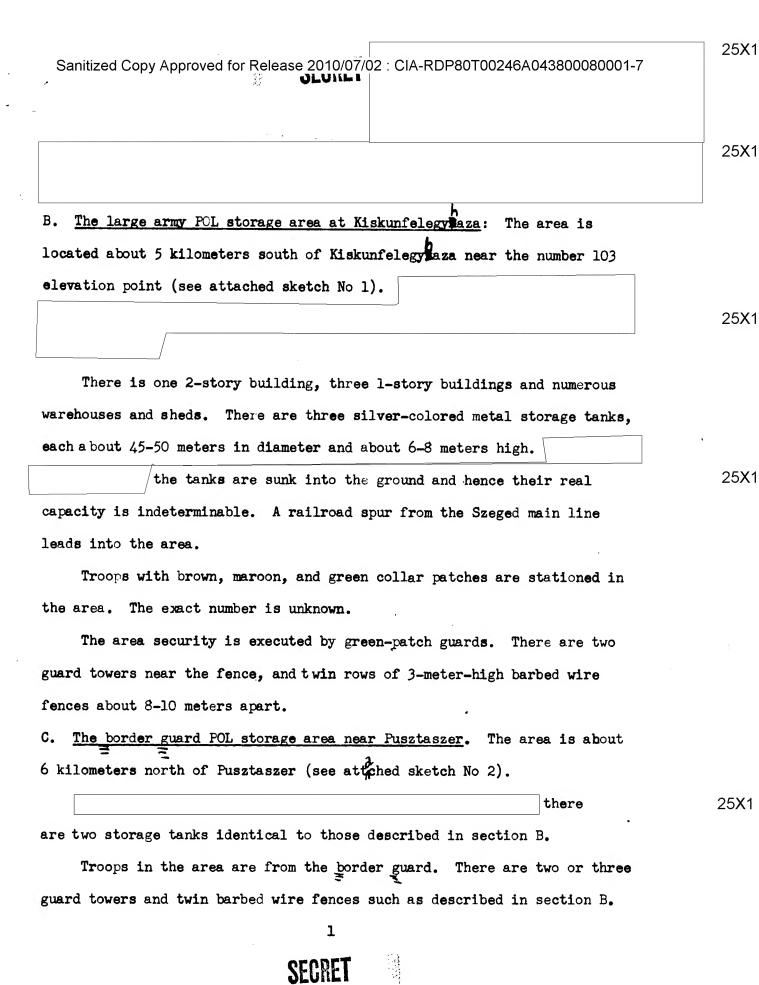
### I N F O Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/07/02 : CIA-RDP80T00246A043800080001-7 R T

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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	S-E-C-R-E-T	,	25X1
COUNTRY	Hungary REPORT		
SUBJECT	Hungarian Industrial and Military Installations: NO. PA	12 ADC 130	<b>58</b>
	REFEREN	ICES RD	25X1
DATE OF INFO. PLACE & DATE ACQ			25X1
	SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF (	CONTENT IS TENTALIVE.	
1.	six Hungarian n	reports including sleach report.	etches of 25X1
2.	Description of these reports is as follows:	:	•
	<ul> <li>a. Types of military equipment and personnel ne Kiskunfelegyhaza (7 pages).</li> <li>b. Hungariam State Iron, Steel and Machine World (Market Machine World Machi</li></ul>	ks Locomotive and	
	Machine Factory (MAVAG Mozdony- es Gepgyar), c. Stalin Iron Works at Sztalinvaros (6 pages)		/ •
	d. Ikarus Auto Body and Vehicle Factory (Ikarus Budapest (6 pages).	÷	rmligyar),
	e. Military installations at Kiskunhalas (6 pag	ges).	, ,
	f. Industrial plants (6 pages).	ę	
			25X
			<del>}</del>
			• • •
	S-E-C-R- <b>E</b> -T		A

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT



D. The fate of re-enlisted senior NCOs: When the enlistment of senior NCOs is up, they may re-enlist and receive a one-month's pay bonus as well as a complete outfit, (broad-cloth, worsted, and twill). If they choose not to re-enlist, their recruiting headquarters places them in civilian positions. Party members are placed in the best positions. If there is no action within six months of the date of discharge, the men must be picked up by the employer they had before entering the service. If the individuals do not desire to return to their original employers, they return to the recruiting center for further negotiations. At the time of discharge, they must hand in all items of clothing which have not been worn for the allotted time. The individual may keep all other clothing.

E. Specialty numbers (szakmas szamozasak) in the soldier's books [MOS-s]:

25X1

The		following MOS-s:	
	I/l	rifleman in first age g	roup
	1/2	n n 2nd n	17
	1/3	m # 3rd #	Ħ
	12/1	artilleryman in 1st age	group
	12/2	# # 2nd #	11
	12/3	m m 3rd m	Ħ

Individuals in anti-tank and mortar units receive infantry MOS-s with an abbreviation of their duty in the number. For instance:

I/pct [panceltoro, anti-tank]

I/av [aknaveto, mortar]

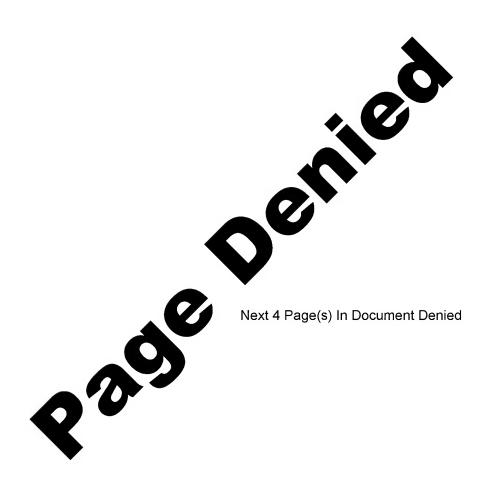
The logistic MOS-s run from 213-216.

2

	The first age group includes those through 40 years of age; the second	
1	age groups, through 50 years; and the third, through 60 years of age. This	
	holds for both officers and enlisted men.	
V	F. Miscellaneous: two type of propaganda shells.	25X1
	One has an instantaneous fuse. It explodes, ejecting a case which falls	
	apart under air pressure. The propaganda leaflets fall from this thin	
	case, often slightly singed. The second type has a time fuse which explodes	
	emitting the leaflets immediately. Both weight 8.6 kg and can be fired	
	only from a 76.2-mm cannon.	
	there is a new armored target range near	25X1
$\checkmark$	Egerfarmas.	
	To elected No. 2. Potermoneutene in a million William C. 7	

In sketch No 2: Petermonostora is a village; Kiskunfelegykaza is a town; Pusztaszer is a town; "foutvonal Szeged fede" means the main highway to Szeged; Teiche are lakes; and Treibstefflager is the POL Depot.

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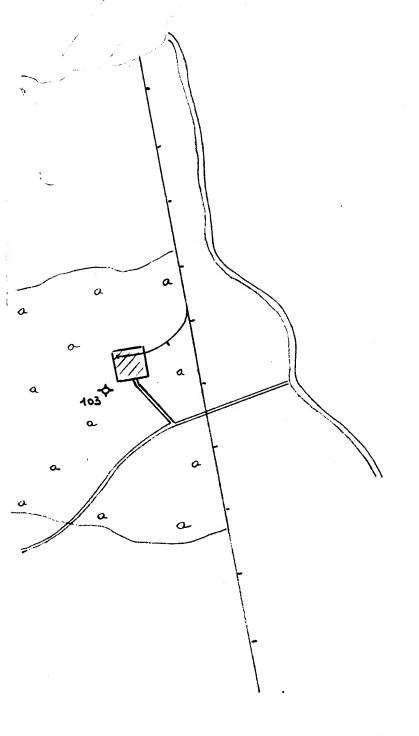


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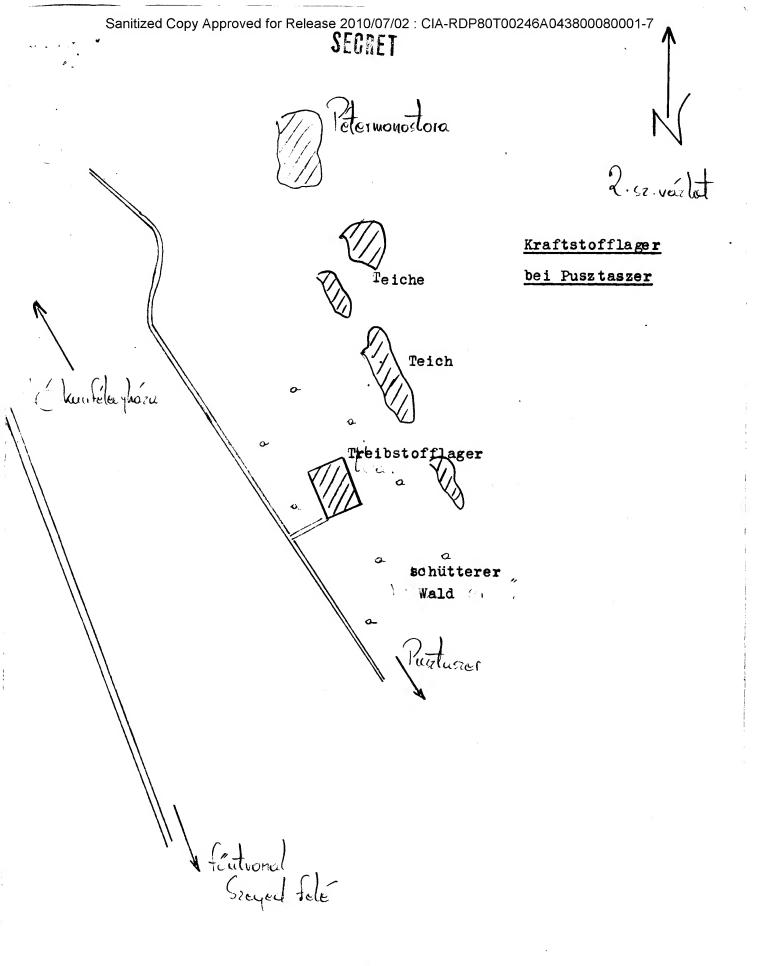
SEGNET //is/unfélegyháza,

1.52. vázlat

Kraftstofflager bei Kiskunfél--egyháza.



SECTET



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	25X1
A Vacalcanat Machina Frantama	
A. <u>Kecskemet Machine Factory</u> :	
The plant is located on the road to	Bugac, (No's 4-12). It
is composed of four large, old buildings and s	everal new, smaller ones.
It employs about 30-40 office workers and 340	workers. There are thre
8-hour shifts, but some shops work only one sh	ift.
Equipment includes three cupola furnaces,	and various iron-working
machines. Some items produced are household g	oods, pots and pans (for
the army also), bathtubs, and parts for farm m	achinery. Construction
capacity unknown.	
There are about 20 factory guards of which	h five or six are on duty
at one time.	
B. Ball Bearing Factory, Debrecen:	
	Location [see attached
sketch No 1].	
they make ball bearings. The fa	ctory is large and completely 25X1
new (1954-1955).	
C. Oil refining plants or larger oil industry	installations:
	there were oil
installations of one kind or another at the fo	llowing places: Bakura,
Debrecen, Hahot, Nyirbogdany; Mosonmagyarovar	(petroleum refinery),
Oszony, and Szolnok.	
	25X1
D. A coal mine at Herend: [See sketch No 2]:	
•	

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The mine was opened in	1953, and a rail	road line was laid
to it. The area belongs to the Varpa	lota Mine Direct	corate.
The mine employs 1,200 men, who	work three shift	s. In 1954, the
daily yield from two shafts was about	40 Vagon [one v	ragon equals 10
metrictons]. By this time, the yield has increased and possibly new		
shafts have been opened.		
E. Army news:		a mechanized artillery
unit at Sumeg.	1	J
	an antiaircraft	artillery unit in
Budapest. The barracks was at 62 Rob	ert Karoly-ut,	

[Notes on skatch No 1.]

"uj gyar" is new factory

"Debrecen belvaros" is Debrecen City Proper.

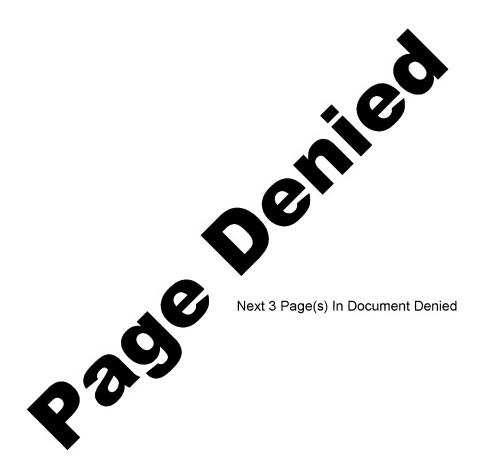
[Note on sketch No 2]

"szenbanyak terulete" is the coal mine area.

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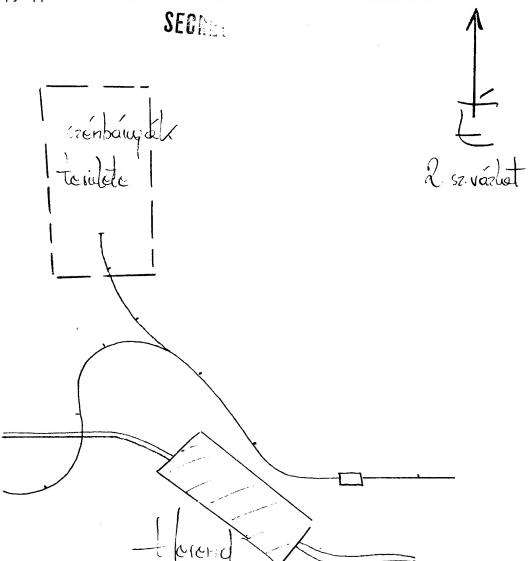
1. vazlat

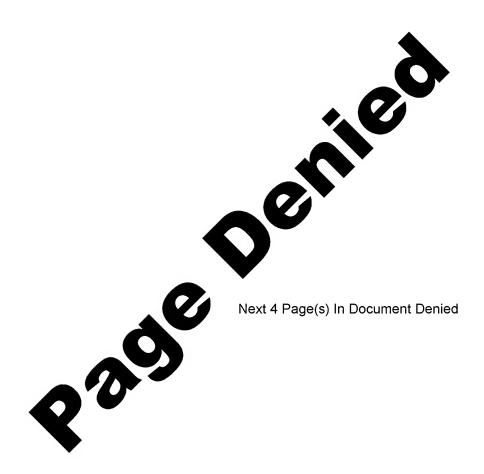
Nyiregyhaza

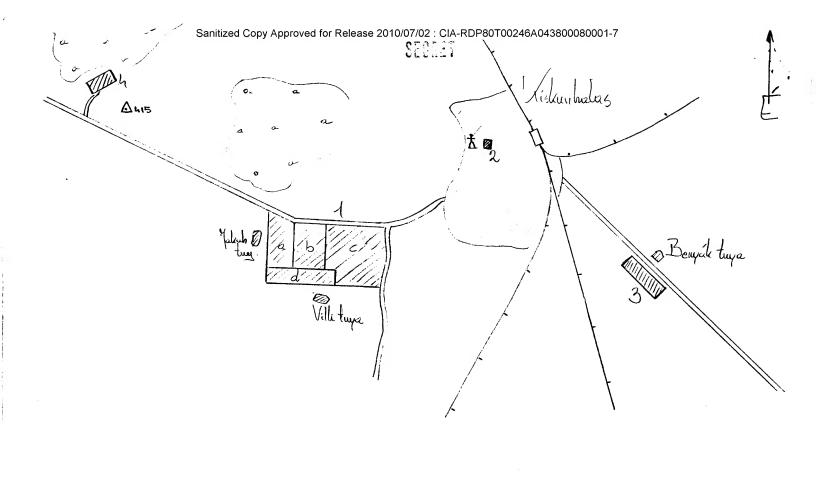
a

Debreczen

ne varus







This document deals with military installations at Kiskunhalas.

1. A large new barracks built in 1950/51 lies one kilometer west of Kiskunhalas and is called the Bem Barracks. (No 1 on the attached sketch.) The area is about 3 kilometers x 1.2 kilometers and is completely bare, with no trees, or bushes.

The camp is enclosed by a 2.5-meter-high barbed wire fence. The individual areas within the compound are also separated by a fence. The a, b, and c areas [see sketch] are: a) armored barracks b) artillery barracks, c) infantry barracks.

There are eight 3-story barracks, each having a machine gun emplacement			
atop it. Total capacity of the camp is about 6,000 men.			
Area "d" [see sketch] is the rifle			
range, with entrance from the camp. Troops at installation include			
a. A mechanized infantry regiment Its organization			
is; regimental staff, regimental support group, and three battalions. It			
is a type "A" regiment of about 2,000 men.			
Regimental vehicles include Dodge weapon carriers, Molotov, Raba,			
Csepel 3.5-ton, Jeeps, Pobj da (for the Soviet advisor), and four 76mm			
assault guns. The drill area is at the Kistelek army camp, (division			
headquarters).			
The commander of the 1st Bn is Major Janos Kiss.			
In 1950, the infantry regiment at Komarom was reassigned to Kistelek			
where it became two regiments. The above regiment was sent to Kiskunhalas			
and the other to Kiskunmajsa			

25X1

25X1

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b. Artillery regiment: The second unit stationed at the camp is an		
artillery regiment of 800-1,000 men, equipped with 122mm guns.		
	25X1	
c. Tank regiment: about 1,000 men, equipped with T-34/85 tanks.		
All three regiments were under the command of the Kiskunfelegyhaza		
Division headquarters.		
2. There is a barracks in town also. [See No 2 on sketch] It is opposite		
the big church. it houses an artillery brigade	25 <b>X</b> 1	
headquarters.		
3. The Szeged Barracks is on the road to Szeged opposite the Benyak camp.		
[See No 3 on sketch.] It is a large, mather new barracks.		
there is an artillery regiment stationed here under the 25X1		
command of the artillery brigade headquarters. There is also a signal		
battalion under the command of the division headquarters at Kiskunfelegyhaza.		
4. There is a border guard barracks in the area,		
it houses a border guard battalion	25X1	
headquarters.		
5. Post ordnance depot is shown as No 4 on sketch, behind Kakas		
Hegy. The area is about 700 x 500 meters, enclosed by a double barbed		
wire fence. There are four guard towers at the four corners, each		
equipped with spotlights. The area includes one guard building, one		
percussion-cap warehouse, and ten 10 x 28 meter storage buildings ringed		
by breastworks. There are about 22 guards chosen from all units in the		
area.		

2

6. The infantry regiment is building defensive emplacements near
the Yugoslav border with a complete trench system. These emplacements
extend from triangulation point 138 at Kocskas to 300 meters west of the
Kelebia railroad track. East of this point, the emplacements are under
the jurisdiction of the units in Kiskunmajsa.
the status of the army at Kiskunhalas is
the same as in 1956, because the Kiskunfelegyhaza Division was under the
command of III Corps, which was the only corps that admitted its part
in the revolution. it is still intact.

25X1

[Notes on sketch: Jakab, Villi, and Benyak are small camps.]

3

### SECRET

The Ikarus Auto Body and Vehi Jarmugyar) Margit-utca 22, Budapes	cle Factory, (Ikarus Autokarosszeria es
The plant can be converted to	military manufacturing in about 24
hours and would have an aircraft m	anufacturing capability
	Before the expropriation,

25X1

25X1

25X1

the factory was known as the Uri Brothers' Auto Body and Aircraft Factory (Uri Testverek Autokarosszeria es Repulogepgyar).

The northwest side of the factory is bordered by farm land, but the other three sides are populated. On the Szilas creek side, the area is just being built up.

The factory is enclosed by a 2-meter-high wooden fence, and in places by a concrete fence. The area is roughly a square 500-600 meters on a side. The groundplan is shown in the attached sketch. Legend for this sketch follows:

- l. <sup>C</sup>ulture hall
- 2. General store
- 3. Vehicle entrance and exit
- 4. Paved, partially landscaped area.
- 5. Workers' entrance
- 6. Main building: includes office of the head of the police department
- 7. Women's and men's searching area.

1

- 8. Bicycle and auto parking lot
- 9. Administration building
- 10. Old and used car storage area
- 11. Assembly shop
- 12. Polishing, and painting shop
- 13. Completed chassis storage area
- 14. Welding and motor testing shop
- 15. Plating shop
- 16. Upholstering shop
- 17. Group of buildings, purpose unknown
- 18. Group of storage buildings

During the revolution, there were 6,000-7,000 employees, 45 percent women. There are three 8-hour shifts with overtime in case of a heavy workload.

Factory equipment includes: cold presses, lathes, planing machines, block testing stands, welding apparatus (electric and oxygen), milling machines, grinders, polishing machines, upholstery machines, etc.

Items manufactured include:

- a. Buses: Ikarus 33 front engine
  - n 35 n n
  - n 51 n t
  - 53 rear engine 70 passengers
  - " **55** " " 100
  - # 66 # **#** 100

2

- b. Ambulances: Ikarus, type 33, 15-20 passenger ambulances, primarily for the army and police.
- c. Ikarus, type 35, X-ray buses.
- d. Loudspeaker trucks, exclusively for the army.

The daily production quota for 1958 is about 15-20 vehicles in all. It requires about 220 minutes to paint a bus.

Raw materials are shipped from the Miskol Hengermu (rolling mill) by train to the Matyasfold BHEV [Budapestkornyeki Helyierdeku Vasut, Budapest Suburban Railroad] station, and from there on trucks to the factory. Parts such as motors, axles, and bearings are received from Csepel by truck.

Finished products for Hungarian use leave the plant under their own power. Those for export are shipped by train to the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Tibet, and China.

There is one officer of the guard and 36 civilian guards equipped with 48M rifles and carbines. The firefighting crew consists of one officer and 30 men. The air-raid warden holds classes and everyone has some civil defense training. Up to the revolt, there were six AVH men in the plant: they carried out inspections. All gates are of the double type. They are closed at all times except for the workers' entrance. Here there are always two men checking everyone. The police office is at the gate, and they give out the passes.

There are spotlights at all four corners of the grounds in the guard towers. The lights are on all night. The towers are 6 meters high and have telephone contact with each other. The guards have phone contact with the District XVI police headquarters, the recruiting office, and

25X1

the army motor pool. Reinforcements arrive three minutes after the call is made.

Wages calculated in forints per month are:

office worker - 860-1,200

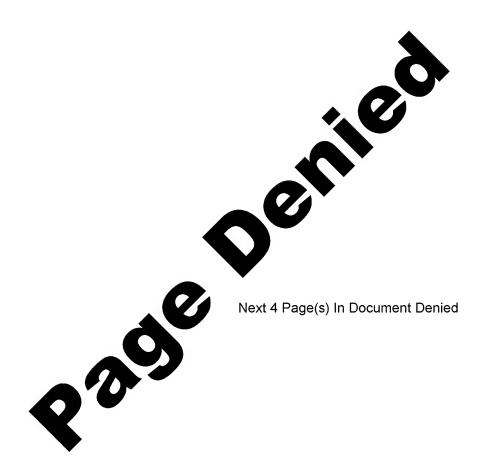
skilled worker - 1,100-1,600

laborer - 700-1,200

police - 1,250 (24 hours on duty and 24 hours off)

firemen - 1,250

The discipline and morale in the plant are not good. Absenteeism is common, and quotas are never met. The workers are dissatisfied with the pay and say they earned better under the Uri Brothers.

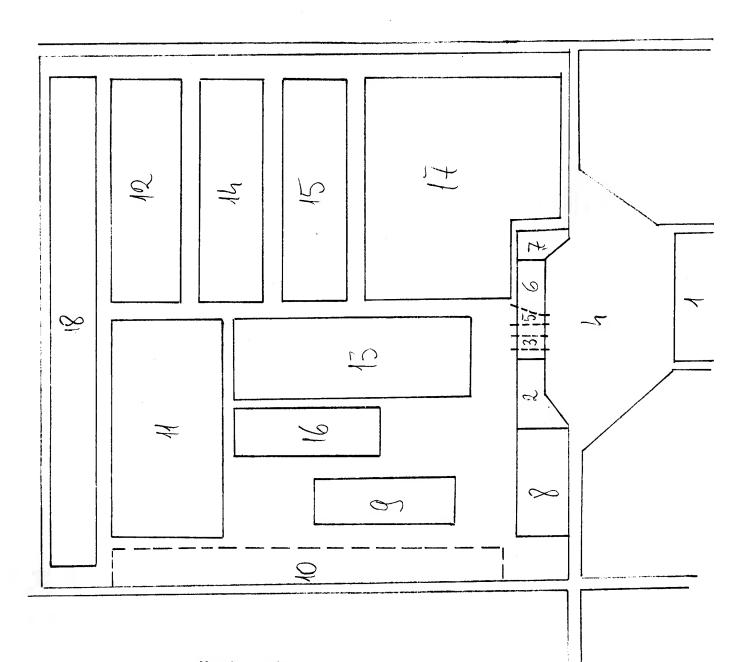




SEGNET

#### Az IKARUS- autokarosszériagyár alaprajza.

Budapest, XVI. / Mátyásföld/, Margit utca 22.

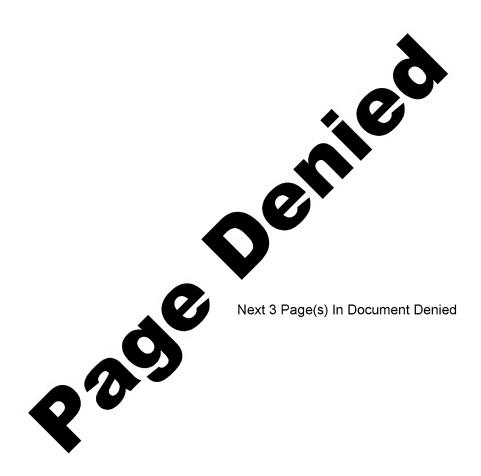


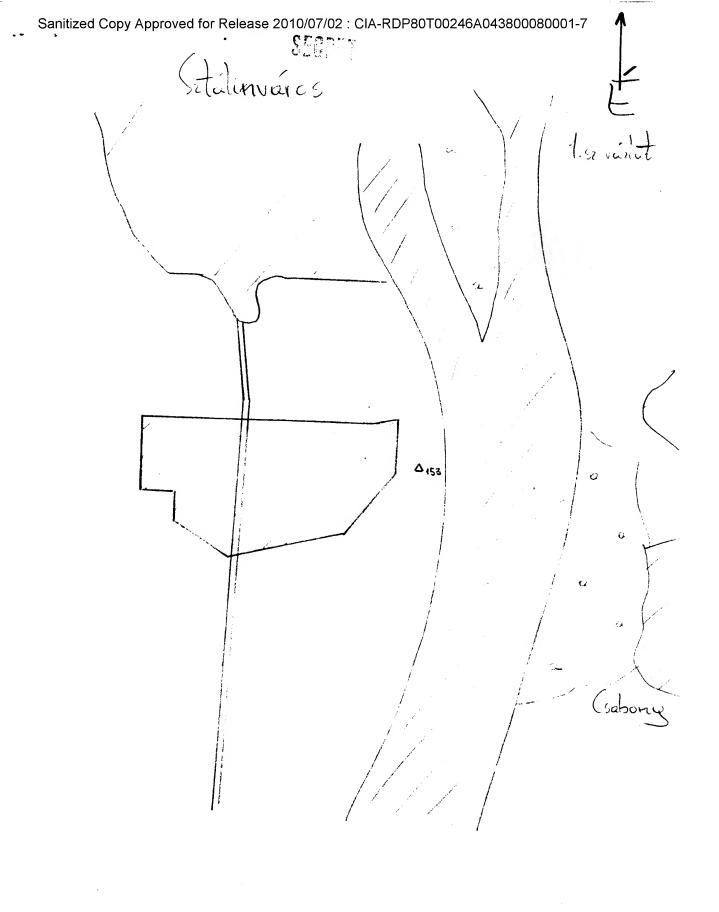
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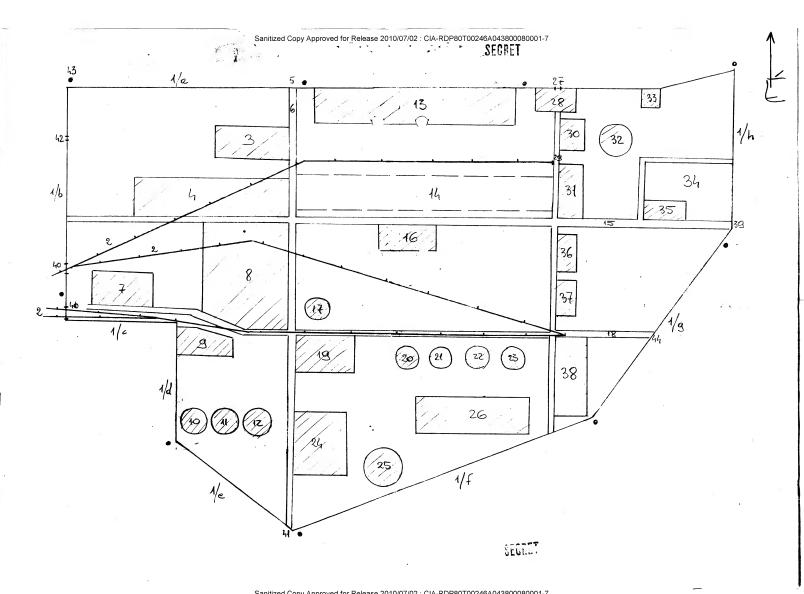
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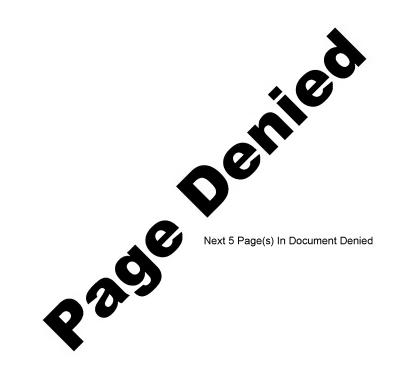
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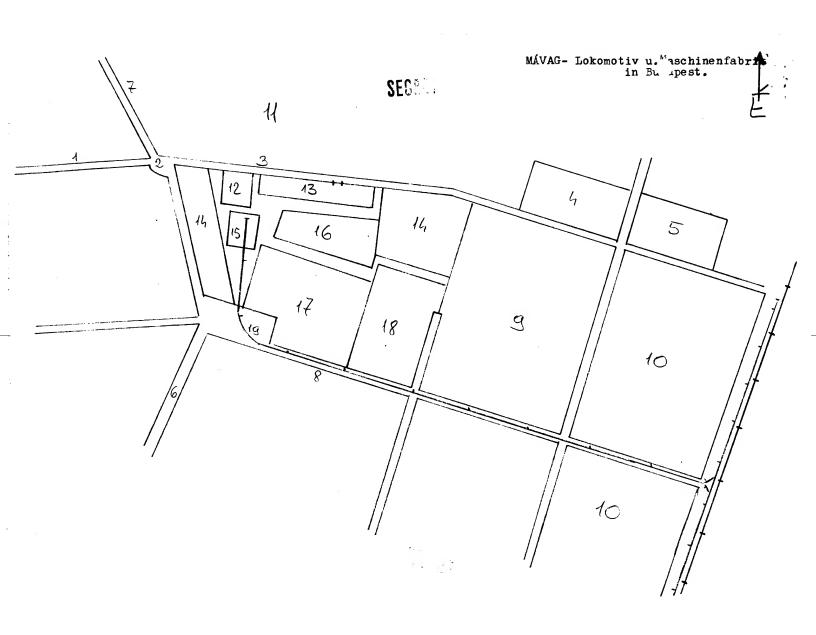
Nargi











25X1

25X1

This document deals with the Stalin Iron Works (Sztalin	vasmu) at
Sztalinvaros.	
	The
eadquarters for this enterprise is in Budapest.	
The exact location of the plant is shown on sketch No 1	•
The detailed groundplan of the iron works is shown on s	ketch No 2.
Legend follows: 1/a through 1/h, sections of 3-meter-high c	oncrete fence.
The lengths are listed in meters.	
2. Factory railroad tracks (single lines)	
Reinforced concrete factory	
. Cold rolling mill; 400 x 100 meters; a very high, large	hall.
North gate; double door of iron-reinforced wire.	
. Main factory road; 8 meters wide, paved	
7. Fire brick factory; a group of buildings; about 800 squa	re meters;
supplies brick to the entire complex.	
3. Martin shop; area about 3,000 cubic meters [sic]	
Sulfate shop; about 100 x 40 meters; three stories;	
0-12. Very large gastanks. (Same size as regular city tan	ks.)
13. Warehouses	
14. Crane tracks (There are many cranes). This area also us	ed for storing
the larger castings; about 1,000 square meters.	
15. Factory street called Keleti-ut.	
16. A building called Mesz-dolo mit [lime-dolomite].	

1

Four stories high covering area of 150 x 60 meters.

25X1

- 17. Steel-reinforced guard tower 30-35 meters high, equipped with spotlights which can light the entire factory area.
- 18. Factory street called Kokszolo-ut.
- 19. Coke ovens, 3 stories high. These ovens use coal from Komlo.
  - 20-23. Four coal storage siles for the coke evens. Capacity of each -- 800 carloads.
  - 24. Two-story coke laboratory.

شه

- 25. Water tower, 50 meters high and 30 meters in diameter.
- 26. Coking [conveyor?] belt building; 300 x 100 meters; 3-story; coking operations depends on this
- 27. Main entrance to factory and administration building
- 28. Administration building; three stories; 100 x 30 meters
- 29. Road called Ontode-ut
- 30. Mechanics shop; two stories; 150 x 80 meters
- 31. Foundry; 3 stories; 200 x 80 meters
- 32. Shelter; round building; 40 m. in diameter; two stories; made of 80 to 100 centimeter-thick reinforced concrete.
- 33. Fire house; two stories
- 34. Scrap-iron yard
- 35. Locomotive repair shop; two stories
- 36. Power hammer; 2 stories; a bout 100 x 50 meters
- 37. Central laboratory; one story; 100 x 40 meters
- 38. Power plant; 200 x 80 meters supplies most of the power for the factory.

2

- 39. East gate
- 40. Railroad outlets
- 41. South gate
- 42. West gate
- 43. (red dots) 9 guard towers 6-8 meters high
- 44. Coke gate.

Sztalinvaros is about 800 meters from the north gate. About 100 meters from the east gate is a dwelling area for about 3,000 individuals.

200 meters from the south gate is another dwelling area for 4,000 individuals.

In 1956, the Factory Construction Enterprise employed about 4,500 individuals. When construction began, the number of plant employees was 16,000-18,000 most of whom were sent to Tiszakalkonya and Diosgyok on important projects. Hence the construction at the main plant slowed down considerably. At the outbreak of the revolution, they were working on many new buildings, and the number of completed buildings was negligible.

1) Méchanics shop: 340 persons per shift, 1,000 in all

- 2) Foundry: 500 per shift, 1,500 in all
- 3) Power hammer: 130 per shift, 400 in all

3

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25X1

### SECRET

The entire document deals with The Hungarian State Iron, Steel, and Machine Works Locomotive and Machine Factory, (MAVAG Mozdony es Gepgyar) located at 10 Kobanyai-ut, Budapest. The legend for the attached sketch follows:

Locations outside the factory area:

- 1. Baross-utca
- 2. Orczi-ter
- 3. Kobanyai-ut
- 4. The old Tobacco Factory (Dohanygyar)

25X1

- 5. MAV [Magyar Allamvasutak, Hungarian State Railroads] Chief Norhtern Works.
- 6. Orczi-ut
- 7. Famei-ut
- 8. Villam-ut
- 9. Ganz Truck and Machine Factory
- 10. People's grove
- 11. Jozsefvarosi railroad station. Locations within the factory area:
- 12. Lathe shop
- 13. New multi-stored administration building, completed in 1956.

  Also main entrance.
- 14. Boiler-making shop
- 15. Shop for assembling locomotives for export.
- 16. Locomotive assembly shop.

1

- 17. About 30 small one-story buildings: factory stores, storage buildings, etc.
- 18. Factory directors' and workers' living area which is separated from the factory proper by a concrete fence. The entrance to this area is from Zsak-utca. The culture hall with a 1,000-person capacity is also in this area
- 19. Broad guage (Russian) railroad line which leads from No, 15 through the back entrance to the Kobanya main line, where there is a testing area where the test runs are held. This special railroad spur also branches off into the Ganz factory which also uses the test grounds.

The plant employs about 12,000 people, of which 16-20 percent are women.

The plant operates three 8-hour shifts of about 4,000 individuals each.

The factory officers work only during the day shift.

The plant equipment consists mostly of steel presses, turn benches, machine tools, milling machines, grinding machines, turners' lathes, and motor testing benches. The items manufactured are various types of locomotives, engine boilers, boilers, threshing machines, mowing machines, combines, earth moving cranes, tractors, bridge parts, and armored vehicles.

up to 24 engine boilers, 15-20 boilers, 10 threshing machines, 40-45 mowing machines, 6 combines, 3 cranes, 35-40 tractors, 6-8 armored vehicles.

Raw materials arrive from Csepel, Diosgyor, Dunapentele, and Salgotarjan by train and truck. They arrive from the USSR, East Germany and Rumania by train. In turn, the finished products are shipped out by train. The

2

the following exports in 1956/57: broad-guage locomotives V shipped to the USSR on standard-guage lines, cranes to China and Korea, bridge parts to Rumania.

Plant security is carried out by one officer of the guard, two deputy officers, and 60 guards armed with 48 M [possibly Mossin-Nagant, M-1891/30 Soviet] rifles. The fire fighting group is composed of one officer and 30 men. Air-raid wardens are taken from the guard and fire-fighting units, but every worker has air-raid training.

There are 2.5-meter-high concrete fences wherever there are no buildings. There is no barbed wire atop these fences.

The main entrance is used by all workers. Here they check in and out and are searched. The back entrance is used strictly for shipping out finished products.

Salaries are calculated in forints per month, and are as follows:
Director, 5,200; Chief Engineer, 3,800; Engineer 1,400-2,000; skilled worker,
1,200-1,600; office workers, 860-1,100; laborer, 800-1,200; shop foreman
1,300-1,500; locomotive engineer, 1,500-1,600; fireman, 1,150; janitor, 800;
armored vehicle driver, 1,650 (just one of these).

The factory also repairs old locomotives. There is a standard-guage track heading north out of the plant to the Jozsefvaros railroad station. (This is not shown on the sketch.) The broad guage track which runs across Villam-ut to the test area was built about 1946/47. Before this, it had been a standard track, but they added another track so that now it can be used by both standard- and broad-guage locomotives.

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25X1

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## SECRET

There is much heavy-guage are	mor plate stored in the main warehouse.
these wer	e for a rmored trains, but the factory
has not made this type plate since	e the war, so this material might have
been left over from the late thir	ties.
The only thing	about the armored vehicles is that
they are four-wheeled, and they g	o equally fast in either direction.
Finally, the number of party	members in the plant is 2-3 percent.
Up to the revolution it had been 6	-7 percent.

4